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Review

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political barriers. He asks for a new wave length in the human receiver and suggests that India should tune in to international economics. This he points out will entail a sublimation of passionate political feeling to a study of all Indian needs, founded on geographical and economical facts. He considers it unwise to dwell upon the difficulties and in particular on those barring the way to agreement among Indians themselves. He firmly believes that an agreed economic policy will require at the outset at all events British assistance and support. He bluntly observes that the demand that the British should leave India at once has no foundation in reality. For success of the final plan he considers that the secretariat system requires radical alteration so as to give freer scope for the influence of business and professional experts. On the general question of the transfer of power he gives due importance to the obligation of honouring the treaties with the princes and the responsibilities for the security of minorities.

EDWIN HAWARD

INDIA ON THE MARCH. By Dorothy Hogg. 1945. (London: Friends Peace Committee. 8½" × 5½". 57 pp. 1s.)

Miss Hogg's description of Mr. Gandhi's handling of the three great problems that confronted him in 1944—the Impasse with Great Britain, Hindu-Muslim Unity and the Economic Distress of the Masses—is written with profound sympathy with the Congress point of view and with the conviction that Mr. Gandhi can do no wrong. It is true that she admits, towards the end of her pamphlet, that Congress makes mistakes and has obvious faults, but she gives no indication how far those mistakes and faults have contributed to the present deadlock in India. Few of those who have followed recent happenings will agree with her that the deadlock has been broken, but there is no one who will not share her belief that the Viceroy has won the confidence of the Indian people.

F. NOYCE

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINE DIARY. The Inside Story of the Coming of Fascism. By Ray Josephs, Former Correspondent in the Argentine for *P.M.*, *Variety* and *The Chicago Sun*. With a Foreword by Allan Chase. 1945. (London: Gollancz. 7½" × 5". 342 pp. 7s. 6d.)

THE book is described as the diary of eight months in Argentina, though it covers a rather longer period. Particularly interesting are the chronologically arranged first-hand impressions between June 4, 1943, when the military clique overthrew the Castillo Government, and January 25, 1944, when they severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers. The diary depicts, in considerable detail, life in Argentina under the military régime, and the reader's interest seldom flags. Totalitarian decrees appeared at the prodigious average rate of 75 a day—dissolution of political parties, nationalization of labour unions, transfer of provincial and municipal police throughout the country to the Federal authority, virtual State monopoly of Press and radio, obligatory catholic teaching in all schools, control of retail commodity prices and even pigeon-flying was placed under State supervision. A public declaration signed by 150 supporters of democracy and the Argentine Constitution, including ex-Foreign Secretaries, ambassadors, senators and deputies, leaders in the fields of learning, banking, industry, art, trade, literature, labour and representatives of most of the political parties was dealt with in the Hitler manner. All signatories holding public appointments were promptly dismissed, regardless of length of service and including many illustrious personalities connected with medicine, the law and engineering.

The book is one of few sources of information about conditions in Argentina since the military coup in mid-1943. All interested in Latin America will profit by reading it and will obtain as reliable an insight into Argentine affairs as can be expected under the rigorous censorship prevailing, but the reader will bear in mind that conditions may have undergone changes, which can only be conjectured, in consequence of events since the book was written.

C. E. W. DULEY